

THE WEATHER
Generally fair tonight, probably followed by showers Wednesday; continued rain; variable winds.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR
8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5
70 68 65 68 73 75 77

Evening Bulletin Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA

VOL. VII.—NO. 192 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1921

SPANKER SPANGLER OUSTED BY STATE POLICE IN EFFORT TO REGAIN CHAIR

Ousted Official, Pale and Trembling, Repulsed by State Police in Effort to Regain Chair

GOVERNOR'S DEFEAT OF GRUNDY IN HOUSE SPLITS STATE G. O. P.

Party Rent in Twain as Faction Fight Breaks Out

STATUS OF PENROSE IS SERIOUS QUESTION

Senator Apparently in Sympathy With Side That Suffered Crushing Defeat

FATE OF KNOX IN BALANCE

Governor's Victory Will Affect Federal Patronage and Future Election Situation

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

Harrisburg, April 26.—The great split in the ranks of the Republican party in its history has been precipitated within the last eighteen hours.

The House of Representatives this morning by 181 votes—twenty-seven more than a majority—unseated Robert S. Spangler, a leader of the Grundy-Oliver faction, which has had the support and sympathy of Senator Penrose and elected Major Samuel A. Whitaker, of Chester, an out-and-out Sproul man, in his stead.

This is the first time in the history of the Legislature that such a thing has been done.

The crisis was precipitated by the events of the preceding night, when Speaker Spangler declared the House adjourned at 12:15 a. m. without taking a vote, in face of the opposition of the majority of the members.

House Hears Spangler

Trouble was anticipated this morning as the outcome, but it did not materialize. Speaker Spangler appeared on the floor of the House at 11:05 and demanded to speak on a question of personal privilege.

The newly elected speaker, Major Whitaker, was in the chair, the House having decided at 1:20 last night, after electing Major Whitaker speaker pro tem, to recess till 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Spangler made an impassioned address, defending his course as speaker for the last four months. He denounced what he termed the course of intimidation and hostility pursued by the administration and the openly expressed determination of the Sproul administration majority to circumvent these efforts.

It was upon the basis that this morning was irregular, that the anti-administration men sought to overthrow the work of the administration majority by nullifying its action.

An interesting feature of the situation is that every office of the state Republican committee, with one or two minor exceptions, was behind the action in unseating Mr. Spangler.

The Senate last night and this morning virtually suspended its sittings, the members crowding into the House, eagerly attentive to the sensational events that were transpiring.

Chairman Now a Witness

Republican State Chairman Senator Crow occupied a prominent seat among the administration followers in the House. Senator Max Leno sat with the Allegheny delegation. Chief Clerk Thomas Carvin, an attaché of the state committee headquarters, acted as chairman of the House before it called Major Whitaker to the chair.

Moves for Sproul were watched from the executive chamber during the day and messengers kept the Governor posted on the events as they proceeded. It is said that a detachment of the state police were in waiting in their headquarters, prepared for any outbreak of physical violence that might occur.

Dramatic Scene in House

The most dramatic scenes followed Whitaker's election. Spangler asked a question of personal privilege and from in front of the desk made an impassioned defense of his stand, which led the majority to declare his office vacant.

This is the unprecedented result of the most dramatic series of episodes

ACCEPTS DEFEAT AS IMPASSIONED PLEA IS GREETED COLDLY

New Presiding Officer Is Protected by Guards as Predecessor Enters

LEGALITY OF MIDNIGHT SESSION PUT IN QUESTION

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, April 26.—Representatives of state police turned back Robert S. Spangler when he sought today to take the chair of speaker of the House, from which he has been deposed.

Repulsed not only by the state police, but by the new speaker, Samuel A. Whitaker, and by the sergeant-at-arms, Spangler, who appeared in the House at 11 o'clock, was turned back at the very steps leading to the chair he had so lately occupied.

Trembling, pale, Spangler wheeled about as though to leave. Suddenly he turned again.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Spangler, thereby recognizing Speaker Whitaker, "I demand the right to preside over the House."

As he spoke Spangler raised his right hand and strode toward the chair.

"In reply," said Mr. Whitaker, "I will say that, in accordance with the rules and law of the House, the office of speaker has been declared vacant and a new speaker elected."

Demands Right to Talk

Swaying with suppressed emotion, shortly to break out in an impassioned speech, Spangler again raised his hand to Speaker Whitaker.

"I rise," said Spangler, "to a question of a personal privilege concerning this assembly."

"Second reading" was the shout from all over the House, as if to shut out the former speaker.

But Mr. Spangler was recognized by Mr. Whitaker.

He stalked to the space between the seats of the members and the rostrum. Walking up and down, with hands behind his back, Spangler began his appeal to the "independents" of the House, and concluded with a declaration that he would abide by the decision of the chamber.

Declares He Was Fair

"I more than any one regret the unfortunate situation in which we of the House have found ourselves," he said.

"As speaker, I have tried to be fair as I pledged myself after my election. Before the appointment of committees I have been ready. During the last week of parliamentary squabble, when every ruling was made according to parliamentary law, you members sustained me. In there a member who can say I was unfair? Is there a member here who can say my treatment of him was anything disgraceful? It is necessary for the speaker to preserve the dignity and integrity of the House. I have tried to keep this legislative body independent. When a Legislature today permits itself to be bulldozed and intimidated a crisis has arisen in republican government. I had ten thousand times rather go down to defeat than permit any clique of bosses to crush me. Have you been free agents or have there been men to intimidate you?"

Tells of "Threats"

"I have received complaints of interference; just recently men told me that my appropriations had been threatened unless he reported a bill out of committee. Even the secretary to the Governor came to the rostrum and wanted me to declare myself on how I would decide a point of order.

"Republican issues are at stake. The House must either assist its independence or recognize certain men as determined to put two measures through no matter what happens. These bosses are determined to put through these two measures (nonpartisan repealer and welfare) even if they have to blow off the dome of the Capitol."

Speaker Whitaker ordered his remarks incorporated in the record.

Representative Hees, Lancaster, raised the point of illegality of the proceedings of early this morning, when Whitaker took the speaker's chair and

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House Action Must Stand, According to Precedent

After John R. Farr left the speaker's chair in the exciting session of 1890, when the Legislature was dissolved on the election of M. S. Quay, the House next day stood by the record. It was maintained that the House could not go behind the record.

CLERK SHOT IN BACK AS HE FLEES POLICE HE BELIEVED THUGS

Employee in Bourse Near Death Following Accidental Discharge of Patrolman's Gun

SERGEANT AND 2 OFFICERS DRESSED IN PLAIN CLOTHES

Ernest Taylor, twenty-six years old, 835 North Fourth street, the only son of a widow mother, was shot so seriously that he is likely to die, when he ran this morning from three patrolmen in plain clothes whom he mistook for highwaymen.

Peterson, patrolman of the Third street and Fairmount avenue station, who fired a bullet which pierced the young's lung, was arrested and given a hearing this morning in his own station house before Magistrate Magner.

He was paroled in the custody of Lieutenant Stielke for a further hearing May 3.

Buman, in his own defense, said the shot which injured the victim was fired accidentally when he tripped over a curbstone as he reached to grab Taylor.

This story was corroborated by Patrolman Edward Davis, who was on duty with Osman when the shooting occurred at 2 o'clock this morning.

Makes Anti-Mortem Statement

Taylor is in the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, where he was rushed by the patrolmen after the shooting. He made an ante-mortem statement to a notary public. The surgeon says that Taylor's condition is serious.

The story of the shooting as the victim viewed it is known for the first time at the hearing before the magistrate. His family, however, and friends believe he mistook the patrolmen, who accosted him at Third and Noble streets, as he was walking home.

It was brought out at the hearing before the magistrate, that Taylor, who lives with his mother, Emma Taylor, who lives with him at the house on North Fourth street, also is employed part of the day in the Philadelphia Bourse.

His mother, Mrs. Rose, is pastor, and an active worker in the church Sunday school. Those who know him say his only diversion was to go occasionally to dances, and it is believed he was returning from one of these, walking because he did not care to wait for a night line car, when he was accosted by the patrolmen.

Patrolman Tells Story

Patrolman Osman, who admitted doing the shooting, and Patrolman Edward Davis, testified at the hearing today that he and Osman, with Sergeant Hogan, had been sent out in plain clothes to watch for radicals trying to spread Bolshevist literature.

It was about 2 o'clock, Davis testified, when he saw Taylor walking north on Third street, and decided to accost him.

"I took back my coat and showed him my badge when he came near," said Patrolman Davis. "Just so there wouldn't be any mistake, I told him to stop. Instead of doing so he smiled and walked on. We followed and called him to stop. Instead of obeying he took to his heels and ran. We followed after him."

Patrolman Osman, when sworn in his own defense, agreed with this version of the story. He said:

"We fired in the air several times, thinking it would frighten the man and bring him to a stop. Instead he kept right on running. I had my revolver in my hand. I was catching up with him, and as I got within a few feet I reached out to seize him. I had my revolver in the other hand. As I reached I tripped and fell just behind him. The fall set the gun off, and the bullet went into his back. He dropped, and Officer Davis picked him up. He was bleeding from the hospital. I had no intention of shooting him, and it was purely an accident."

The injured youth's mother talked with her son for a few minutes in the hospital today.

"He told me he had been to a dance in Camden," Mrs. Taylor said. "When he reached Third and Noble streets, he saw three men standing under an awning at the corner."

"My son said he suspected the men might be bandits. As he passed he said to me, 'Hold up, hold up.' This led him to believe they were going to rob him and he replied, 'Nothing doing,' and ran as hard as he could."

"Then my son said he felt a sharp pain and heard a shot and he fell down."

CRAIG'S DAUGHTER APPEALS

Fight for Share of Estate to Supreme Court

Mrs. Edith Craig Werner, 4700 Chestnut avenue, who claims for a share in the estate of Hugh Craig, Sr., was rejected yesterday by Judge Theodor Orphan's Court, has instructed her counsel, Judge W. W. Porter, to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Julius Singler Orchestra you ever heard—listed at 10 at dinner and 13th—26th.

New German Proposals Open Way for Parleys

Note to President Makes Favorable Impression at Washington—Issue Revolves Around Juggling on Reparations

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.

Washington, April 26.—It is officially announced that the German note has been received and is under consideration. Presumably, it is being discussed in the cabinet meeting.

It is generally believed here that the note will lead to a reopening of negotiations with regard to reparations and especially the French people, think that Wilson and Germany preceding the armistice, except that this time the President is keeping the allied powers apprised of the steps he is taking.

At that time one note succeeded another until finally Mr. Wilson obtained from Germany the concessions he desired. In this case, if the note now here is not wholly satisfactory, Germany will be told so, and a further communication invited. In the end, if she has not already, Germany will make a proposition which will become a basis of new negotiations. In this sense it is safe to say that negotiations will be resumed.

Expect Hardening to Consult Allies

The expected course with regard to the present note, unless it proves disappointing in some respects or requiring clearing up, is for President Harding to consult with England, France and Italy about its acceptability as a basis of negotiations. If they are ready to negotiate upon it, this country will transmit the German proposal to them, probably without recommendations and leave it to them to reopen negotiations at which this country will be represented.

The unofficial reports from Berlin as to the nature of the German proposals are borne out by the examination of the note itself. It is believed here that the way is now open to renewed negotiations without further exchange of communications between Washington and Berlin. The amount which the Germans say they are offering differs by an inch from the amount the Allies demanded at Paris and it can hardly be dismissed without consideration.

But, after all, as at the London conference, there is great room for difference of opinion as to how much is involved in an offer or a demand. Everything depends upon the interest rate employed working out capital values.

In the negotiations to date the Allies and the Germans have approached the subject from different ends. The Allies, wishing to make their own people, and especially the French people, think that reparations totaled a large sum, have not demanded a capital sum, but have added up annuities spread over forty years.

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AMBLER ACTS ROLE OF 'VAMP' AT TRIAL

Smiles at Women Jurors Bring Quick Challenges From Taulane in Bank Case

Charles A. Ambler's attempt to "vamp" two women called for jury service when his trial opened here today led to swift challenges from the commonwealth.

The trial of the former state insurance commissioner and former speaker of the House of Representatives opened at 11:12 o'clock before Judge Henry O. Taulane, who presided over the charges linked with the North Penn Bank crash.

Ambler, jaunty, pink-complexioned and smiling, looked up quickly when Miss Margaret Glasgow, twenty-three years old, 6919 Saybrook avenue, a member of the jury panel, was called for interrogation.

The defendant smiled broadly at the young woman. She looked directly into his eyes for about two seconds, then smiled in response and turned her head seaward.

"Challenged preemptorily," called out Assistant District Attorney Joseph H. Taulane.

Tries It Second Time

Ambler's smile, which was in evidence for every female called, grew broad again when Miss Greenburg, twenty-two years old, 3225 Front street, was called. The young woman had a cold and could speak only in a whisper.

Mr. Taulane showed solicitude for Miss Greenburg's cold. He suggested that perhaps it would inconvenience her if she served on the jury. Repeating through a court officer, who relayed her words to the jury box, he said:

JUDGES RESERVE DECISION IN M'COACH SUIT

Judges Barratt and Rogers reserved decision today following a hearing in the suit of former Police Captain David McCoach to get his position back. McCoach was found guilty by the civil service trial board last year of charges of permitting vice and gambling in his district, and ordered his demotion to a lieutenant.

GERMANY ASKS THAT PENALTIES BE REMOVED

BERLIN, April 26.—Germany, in her new reparations proposals, declares that the present proposals are only capable of being carried out if the system of penalties now in force is discontinued forthwith. She insists that she be freed of all unproductive outlays now imposed on her, and be given freedom of trade.

JUDGE SWING OF OHIO, DIES OF PARALYSIS

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Peter F. Swing, former judge of the Circuit Court of Ohio, died here last night, following a stroke of paralysis suffered two weeks ago. He was seventy-six years old. Judge Swing served on the bench from 1885 to 1915.

GERMANY URGES ARBITRATION TO FIX REPARATION

Agrees to Abide by Decision of Commission in New Note to U. S.

PROPOSES ANNULMENT OF ALL OLD OBLIGATIONS

Berlin Offers 50 Billion Gold Marks, Amounting in Annuities to 200,000,000,000

PART AVAILABLE AT ONCE

Teutons Willing to Assume Allied War Debts to America

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 26.—An arbitration proposal by Germany for determining the total amount due from her on reparations is contained in the reparations note forwarded to Washington. A clause in this note says:

"Germany suggests the appointment of an unbiased commission to fix the total sum of her war reparations, which she pledges to accept as binding and to carry out in good faith."

Germany, adds the note, would welcome any suggestions from the American Government for further negotiations or for changes in the present proposals.

"With the acceptance of these proposals," says the German note, "Germany's other reparations and obligations will be annulled, and all German private property in foreign countries be released."

Would Pay Billion Marks Now

As evidence of her good faith, says the note, Germany is prepared immediately to place at the disposal of the reparations commission 150,000,000 marks in gold, silver and foreign exchange, and 850,000,000 gold marks in treasury notes, redeemable within three months in foreign exchange or foreign securities.

The text of the clause in the note stating the amount Germany is ready to pay reads as follows:

"Germany declares herself ready to engage to pay for reparations a total of 50,000,000,000 marks gold at their present value. Germany is equally ready to pay this amount in annuities adapted to her productive capacity up to a total of 200,000,000,000 marks gold."

Germany proposes in the note the issue of an international loan, the proceeds to be placed at the disposition of the Allies. On this loan Germany would pay the interest at 4 per cent and provide for amortization. The sum of the reparations total not covered by this international loan would be provided, to the limit of Germany's capacity, by payments in goods, materials, etcetera.

Co-operation in Restoration

"Germany is disposed," says the note, "to allow the Allied powers to participate in Germany's economic and financial amelioration. Germany will co-operate with all her efforts in the reconstruction of the devastated regions, so that she may acquire herself as quickly as possible of the sums remaining unpaid."

As security for the credit accorded her, the proposals state, Germany is willing to pledge public revenues and properties in a manner to be determined between the contracting parties.

"In the event the United States and the Allies so desire, it will be agreed, according to the extent of her ability and capacity, to assume the allied obligations to the United States," says another clause in her counter proposals.

"Germany" continues the note, "takes upon herself the obligation to recognize as binding the decisions of an international commission of experts upon her capacities."

"If it is believed by the American Government that another form of proposals would make the matter easier to handle, the German Government asks that it be notified of the points on which modification appears desirable to the American Government."

Welcomes U. S. Suggestions

"The German Government also would welcome any suggestion from the American Government. The German Government is too deeply convinced that the peace and well-being of the world are dependent upon a speedy, moderate and just solution of the reparations problem not to do everything possible, so that the United States shall be in a position to accept the proposals."

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RAIL PROBE STARTS MAY 10

Road Executives Will Be May 10—Continued

Washington, April 26.—(By A. P.)—Chairman Canning, of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee, announced today that the general inquiry into rail road conditions would begin May 10, with railway executives as the first witnesses.